09/369883

WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, July 02, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	lipid	79661	L1
L2	peg	75004	L2
L3	tween	35085	L3
L4	l1 with l2 with L3	17	L4
L5	l1 same l2 same L3	38	L5

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☑	5763224	all	all	35	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI
☑	6245349	all	all	12	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI
☑	5597531	all	all	9	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI

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=> s lipid
L1 767955 LIPID

=> s tween

L2 28189 TWEEN

=> s dna or rna or plasmid or oligonucleotide or polynucleotide or (nucleic acid)
3 FILES SEARCHED...
L3 3630095 DNA OR RNA OR PLASMID OR OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR
(NUCLEIC ACID)

=> s l1 and l2 and l3

L4 151 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 84 DUP REM L4 (67 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l5 and py<1997
2 FILES SEARCHED...
4 FILES SEARCHED...
L6 23 L5 AND PY<1997

=> d l6 ibib abs 1-23

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:65259 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799364462
TITLE: New cationic ***lipid*** formulations for gene transfer.
AUTHOR(S): Liu, Feng; Yang, Jingping; Huang, Leaf; Liu, Dexi (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Pharm. Sci., Sch. Pharm., Univ. Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, PA 15261 USA
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1996) Vol. 13, No. 12,
pp. 1856-1860.
ISSN: 0724-8741.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
AB Purpose: To develop appropriate dosage forms of ***DNA*** for gene
delivery. Methods: 3-beta(N-(N',N' dimethylaminoethane) carbamoyl) cholesterol (DC-Chol) was mixed either with ***Tween*** 80 alone, or with additional ***lipid*** components including castor oil and phosphatidylcholine (PC) or dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE) to make different ***lipid*** formulations. The particle size and the physical stability of the formulations upon mixing with ***plasmid*** ***DNA*** containing the luciferase cDNA were examined using laser light
scattering measurement. The transfection activity of the ***DNA*** / ***lipid*** complexes was tested in presence or absence of serum using a
cell culture system. Results: We demonstrated that many favorable properties as a gene carrier could be achieved by formulating ***DNA***
into new dosage forms using ***Tween*** 80 as the major emulsifier. Compared to the cationic liposomes, these new formulations transfected different cell lines with an equivalent or higher efficiency. Not only are they resistant to serum, but also form stable ***DNA*** complexes which could be stored for longer periods of time without losing transfection activity. Conclusions: Cationic lipids formulated into different ***lipid*** formulations using ***Tween*** 80 as a surfactant appeared to have more favorable physical and biological activities than traditional cationic liposomes as a carrier for gene delivery.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:375226 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699097582
TITLE: Propionic acid-producing strains previously designated as Corynebacterium xerosis, C. minutissimum, C. striatum, and CDC Group I-2 and Group F-2 coryneforms belong to the species Corynebacterium amycolatum.
AUTHOR(S): Wauters, G. (1); Driessen, A.; Ageron, E.; Janssens, M.; Grimont, P. A. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Microbiol. Unit, U.C.L./5490, Avenue Hippocrate, 54,
B-1200 Brussels Belgium
SOURCE: International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology, (1996) Vol. 46, No. 3, pp. 653-657.
ISSN: 0020-7713.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
AB Propionic acid-producing Corynebacterium strains that lacked mycolic acids
and were formerly identified as Corynebacterium minutissimum, Corynebacterium xerosis, Corynebacterium striatum, and CDC group I-2 and
F-2 strains were studied to determine their relatedness to Corynebacterium amycolatum. A total of 60 strains were used for phenotypic characterization studies, and 26 of these strains were used for genetic studies. ***DNA*** - ***DNA*** hybridization experiments performed
at 65 degree C revealed that the levels of relatedness between the propionic acid-producing strains and the type strain of C. amycolatum were
more than 70% and that the DELTA-T-m values ranged from 0 to 5 degree C
(DELTA-T-m is the difference between the denaturation temperature of a homoduplex and the denaturation temperature of a heteroduplex); these values are consistent with inclusion of these strains in the species C. amycolatum. Currently used conventional tests, such as urease, nitrate reduction, and sugar fermentation tests, were not suitable for accurate identification of C. amycolatum. Phenotypic differentiation of this species from related taxa should be based on the following characteristics in addition to propionic acid production: ***lipid*** requirement, ***Tween*** esterase activity, tyrosine clearing, alkaline phosphatase activity, alpha-glucosidase activity, and beta-glucuronidase activity.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:262245 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199698818374
TITLE: Isolation and characterization of a unique group of slowly growing mycobacteria: Description of Mycobacterium lentiflavum sp. nov.
AUTHOR(S): Springer, Burkhard; Wu, Whei-Kuo; Bodmer, Thomas; Haase,
G.; Pfyffer, Gaby E.; Kroppenstedt, Reiner M.; Schroeder, Karl-Heinz; Emler, Stefan; Kilburn, James O.; Kirschner, Philip; Telenti, Amalio; Coyle, Marie B.; Boettger, Erik C. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Inst. Medizinische Mikrobiol., Medizinische Hochschule
Hannover, Konstanty-Gutschow-Str. 8, 30625 Hannover Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (1996) Vol. 34, No. 5, pp. 1100-1107.
ISSN: 0095-1137.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
AB A distinct group of slowly growing mycobacteria was identified on the basis of growth characteristics, biochemical and ***lipid*** profiles, and ***nucleic*** ***acid*** analyses. The isolates showed growth at 22 to 37 degree C, yellow pigmentation, and negative tests for ***Tween*** 80 hydrolysis, nicotinic acid, nitrate reductase, and urease; tests for arylsulfatase, pyrazinamidase, and heat-stable catalase were variable. Analysis of cellular fatty acids by gas-liquid chromatography and mycolic acids by thin-layer chromatography and high-performance liquid chromatography indicated a distinctive pattern which was unlike those of other species. Determination of the 16S rRNA gene sequence showed a unique sequence closely related to Mycobacterium
simiae and M. genavense. On the basis of ***DNA*** homology studies,
we suggest that these organisms are representatives of a novel species, for which the name M. lentiflavum sp. nov. is proposed.